

Friday, June 5, 1936

No. 60

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Internal Revenue.

[T.D. 4647]

STAMPS INDICATING TAXPAYMENT OF DISTILLED SPIRITS IN BOTTLES

To Collectors of Internal Revenue, District Supervisors, and Others Concerned:

1. The effective date of Treasury Decision 4642 prohibiting the overprinting of red strip stamps for domestic spirits is hereby extended from June 1, 1936, to July 1, 1936.

[SEAL]

GUY T. HELVERING,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved, June 1, 1936.

WAYNE C. TAYLOR,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 817—Filed, June 4, 1936; 10:02 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Division of Territories and Island Possessions.

THE ALASKA RAILROAD

LOCAL AND PROPORTIONAL FREIGHT TARIFF NO. 31-E¹

[Cancels Local and Proportional Freight Tariff No. 31-D]

Naming Commodity Rates on Passenger Automobiles Accompanying Passengers Between Points on The Alaska Railroad in Alaska

Issued on ten days' notice under authority Rule 62, Interstate Commerce Commission Tariff Circular No. 20.

Issued May 6, 1936

Effective June 15, 1936

Issued by:

O. F. OHLSON,

General Manager, Anchorage, Alaska.

Authority Act March 12, 1914, and Executive Order No. 3861.

Index of Stations From and To Which Rates Apply

Station	Item No.	Station	Item No.
Anchorage, Alaska.....	6, 7	McKinley Park, Alaska.....	9
Fairbanks, Alaska.....	9	Moose Pass, Alaska.....	8
Matanuska, Alaska.....	7	Seward, Alaska.....	6, 8

RULES AND REGULATIONS

ITEM No. 1. *Routing Application.*—The rates herein apply only via The Alaska Railroad.

ITEM No. 2. *Definition Golden Belt Line Tour.*—The route followed by passengers making the Golden Belt Line Tour starting from Seward to Valdez, Alaska, via the Alaska Steamship Company; thence Valdez to Fairbanks, Alaska, over the Richardson highway by automobile; thence Fairbanks to Seward, Alaska, via The Alaska Railroad. The route starting from Anchorage, Alaska is the same as that from Seward except that it is initiated and ended at Anchorage instead of Seward.

ITEM No. 3. *Terminal and Other Charges, Privileges, and Allowances.*—Shipments made at rates named herein are subject to the Terminal Charges, Privileges, and Allowances provided in Terminal Tariff No. 3-A, I. C. C. No. 80, supplements thereto or successive issues thereof, except as specified below.

Rates named herein include wharfage, handling, and unloading from cars at Seward, Alaska, on passenger automobiles, second hand, accompanying passengers making Golden Belt Line Tour as defined in Item 2, and as restricted in Item 4.

¹ All rates in this issue are reductions. No supplement to this tariff will be issued except for the purpose of cancelling the tariff, unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Commission. I. C. C. No. 120 Cancels I. C. C. No. 113.

ITEM No. 4. *Restrictive Application.*—Rates named herein are restricted to passenger automobiles, second hand, accompanying those passengers making the Golden Belt Line Tour and apply southbound only; passenger automobiles, second hand, accompanying those passengers making excursion trip Anchorage to Matanuska and return, Seward to Moose Pass and return, or Fairbanks to McKinley Park and return.

ITEM No. 5. Automobiles shipped at rates named in this tariff must be returned to starting point not later than sixty (60) days following date of shipment.

Commodity Rates

Item No	Commodity	From—	To—	Rates in dollars and cents per automobile
6	Automobiles, passenger, second-hand, accompanying passengers making Golden Belt Line Tour.	Anchorage, Alaska; Seward, Alaska.	Seward, Alaska.	\$20.00
7	Automobiles, passenger, second-hand accompanying passengers making excursion Anchorage to Matanuska, Alaska, and return.	Anchorage, Alaska.	Matanuska, Alaska.	\$20.00
8	Automobiles, passenger, second-hand accompanying passengers making excursion Seward to Moose Pass and return.	Seward, Alaska.	Moose Pass, Alaska.	\$18.00
9	Automobiles, passenger, second-hand accompanying passengers making excursion Fairbanks to McKinley Park and return.	Fairbanks, Alaska.	McKinley Park, Alaska.	\$20.00

¹ Proportional rate.

² Rate includes returning automobiles Fairbanks, Alaska, to originating point, i. e., to Seward or Anchorage, Alaska, via The Alaska Railroad—automobiles to be handled by owner, Valdez to Fairbanks over Richardson Highway, and Seward to Valdez by water.

³ Effective with June 15th and expires with Sept. 26th each year unless sooner cancelled, changed or extended.

⁴ Includes return charges to originating point.

O. F. OHLSON, General Manager

[F. R. Doc. 815—Filed, June 4, 1936; 9:42 a. m.]

National Park Service.

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK

LOCAL SUBSIDIARY REGULATIONS

The following subsidiary regulations, issued under the authority of the Rules and Regulations approved by the Secretary of the Interior June 6, 1935, have been recommended by the superintendent and approved by the Director of the National Park Service, and are in force and effect within the boundaries of the Lassen Volcanic National Park:

Fishing.—The following waters are permanently closed to fishing:

Emerald Lake.

Upper Kings Creek, from the source to the lower crossing of the Loop Highway.

Grassy Creek.

Grassy Swale Creek.

Open Season:

Manzanita Creek, between Manzanita Lake and the power-house pipeline intake, July 1 to September 30, inclusive. The branch creek between Manzanita Lake and Reflection Lake, July 1 to September 30, inclusive. Butte Lake, June 16 to October 31, inclusive.

Fishing from boats is prohibited on the waters of Butte Lake.

Approved, May 27, 1936.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,

Director National Park Service.

[F. R. Doc. 816—Filed, June 4, 1936; 9:46 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

NER—B-1 Revised, Supplement (a)

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM—NORTHEAST REGION

BULLETIN NO. 1, REVISED, SUPPLEMENT (A)

Legumes and Nurse Crops for Legumes in the Counties of Burlington, Mercer, Middlesex, and Monmouth of the State of New Jersey

Sections 2 (e) and 2 (f), respectively, of Part IV of Northeast Region Bulletin No. 1. Revised, in respect to their application to the counties of Burlington, Mercer, Middlesex, and Monmouth of the State of New Jersey, are amended to read as follows:

e. *Biennial legumes*: Sweet, red, alsike, and mammoth clovers, and mixtures seeded with at least 40 percent of these by weight, without a nurse crop, or with oats, barley, or grain mixtures, as a nurse crop, or with wheat or rye as a nurse crop, which is cut green and left on the land.

f. *Perennial legumes*: Alfalfa, white clover, and mixtures seeded with at least 40 percent of these by weight, without a nurse crop, or with oats, barley, or grain mixtures, as a nurse crop, or with wheat or rye as a nurse crop, which is cut green and left on the land.

In testimony whereof, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto set his hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, this 4th day of June 1936.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 821—Filed, June 4, 1936; 12:22 p. m.]

Bureau of Biological Survey.

ORDER

PERMITTING FISHING WITHIN THE MALHEUR MIGRATORY BIRD REFUGE (BLITZEN VALLEY) OREGON

Pursuant to regulations 1 and 2 of the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture issued on May 7, 1930, governing the administration of Federal wildlife refuges, it is hereby ordered that until further notice, under permit issued by the superintendent in charge or his duly authorized representative, fish may be taken when and as permitted by the laws and regulations of the State of Oregon in the Blitzen River, from the mouth of Bridge Creek where it enters the said river, southward to the south boundary of the refuge, and in Bridge Creek, within the Malheur Migratory Bird Refuge (Blitzen Valley) established by Executive Order No. 7106, dated July 19, 1935, subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

1. *Licenses*.—Prior to the issuance of a permit to fish in the above described waters of the refuge, the applicant for the privilege of fishing shall be in possession of and exhibit to the resident officer in charge a valid State fishing license, if such license is required, and any person to whom has been issued a Federal fishing permit shall carry such permit on his person when exercising the privileges thereunder: *Provided*, That such fishing shall be done in such manner as will not interfere with the objects for which the refuge was established.

2. *Routes of travel*.—Persons entering the refuge for the purpose of reaching waters thereof for fishing shall follow such routes of travel as shall from time to time be designated by the officer in charge of the refuge.

3. *Firearms and fires*.—The carrying or being in possession of firearms of any description or lighting of fires for any purpose while on such refuge is not permitted. Special care

must be observed to prevent lighted matches, cigars, cigarettes, or pipe ashes from being dropped in grass or other inflammable material.

4. *Suspension of fishing privileges*.—Whenever it shall appear, during the open season herein provided, that because of intensive fishing or other causes the supply of fish in any portion or portions of the waters open to fishing is becoming excessively reduced, the resident officer in charge of the refuge may, in his discretion, within three days after giving notice to that effect, terminate fishing in such area or areas as may in his judgment have become so affected; and all outstanding permits shall thereupon become null and void for fishing in such area or areas.

5. *Revocation of permits*.—Any permit issued under this order may be revoked by the issuing officer for noncompliance with the terms thereof, for nonuse, or for violation of any law or regulation applicable to the refuge or of any State or Federal law or regulation protecting fish or other wildlife, or the nests or eggs of birds; and it is subject at all times to discretionary revocation by the Secretary of Agriculture.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary.*

JUNE 3, 1936.

[F. R. Doc. 822—Filed, June 4, 1936; 12:22 p. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

REGULATIONS TO PROMOTE SAFETY OF LIFE DURING THE INTER-COLLEGIATE REGATTA AT Poughkeepsie, New York, ON JUNE 22, 1936

The following regulations are hereby prescribed under authority of the Act of April 28, 1908 (35 Stat. 69):

On the day of the regatta all visiting yachts and excursion boats will be given positions to the eastward of the established easterly line of the course in the order of arrival and application. Small yachts and boats will be given positions in front of the larger craft. No vessels will be allowed to anchor to the westward of the course or within 100 yards up stream or down stream from the finish line on either side of course.

All visiting vessels must be anchored in their assigned positions one hour before the start of the first race, and thereafter until the finish of the last race of the day no vessel will be allowed on the course excepting the steward's boat, the launches of the competing crews, and other official boats.

No vessel shall pass up or down the river during the progress of the races. A succession of sharp, short whistles from the United States vessel patrolling the course shall serve as a signal for vessels to stop. Pilots of vessels shall stop when directed to do so by the United States officer in charge.

No vessel will be allowed to make fast to the judges' boat at the finish line, excepting boats carrying telephone or telegraph cables and the steward's dispatch boat.

Prior to the alignment of the crews on the starting line, all vessels entitled to follow, excepting the steward's boat, shall take their places to the eastward of the course and shall not be permitted to run ahead of the steward's boat or any crew continuing in the race.

No vessel or boat of any description shall pass over the course until fifteen minutes after the conclusion of the last race, and then with due regard for the safety of competing crews returning to their training quarters over the course.

The above regulations will be enforced subject to the discretion of the United States officer in charge.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Secretary of Commerce.

JUNE 4, 1936.

[F. R. Doc. 820—Filed, June 4, 1936; 10:53 a. m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

[Commission Order No. 16]

RETENTION OF LOG BOOKS BY RADIO STATIONS.

At a regular meeting of the Commission en banc held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on May 20, 1936, the Commission adopted the following Order:

The Commission having under consideration Subsection 97 of Paragraph 20 of the Regulations to Govern the Destruction of Records of Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Companies (including Wireless Companies) promulgated pursuant to the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission made on the 3rd day of November, 1919;

It is ordered, That effective this date, radio stations in the aviation service be and they are hereby exempted from so much of the provisions of Subsection 97 (a) of Paragraph 20 of said Regulations as requires the retention of log books for a period of one year, and in lieu thereof said stations shall be required to retain log books for a period of three months only, subject, however, to the requirement that all records, including log books, pertaining to accidents shall be retained permanently.

By the Commission.

JOHN B. REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 813—Filed, June 4, 1936; 9:33 a. m.]

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO RELAY BROADCAST, INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST, VISUAL BROADCAST, HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCAST, AND EXPERIMENTAL BROADCAST STATIONS, ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION MAY 21, 1936, EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1936

980. The operating frequency of the broadcast stations as listed in Table I shall be maintained within plus or minus the percentage of the assigned frequency as given in Table I.

Station	Tolerance (Percent)
Relay Broadcast:	
(a) 1,622 to 2,830 kc.....	0.04
(b) 31,100 to 40,600 kc.....	05
International Broadcast.....	01
Visual Broadcast:	
(a) Television.....	05
(b) Facsimile.....	05
High Frequency Broadcast.....	01
Experimental Broadcast.....	05

¹ Or less as required.

981. (a) The licensee of each broadcast station listed in Rule 980, except relay broadcast stations, shall operate at the transmitter a frequency monitor independent of the frequency control of the transmitter.

(b) The frequency monitor shall be designed and constructed in accordance with good engineering practice and shall have an accuracy sufficient to determine that the operating frequency is within the allowed tolerance.

(c) The licensee of each relay broadcast station shall provide the necessary means for determining that the frequency of the station is within the allowed tolerance.

(d) The frequency of all stations listed in Rule 980 shall be checked at each time of beginning operation and as often thereafter as necessary to maintain the frequency within the allowed tolerance.

982. (a) Licenses for the following classes of broadcast stations will be normally issued for a period of one year, expiring as follows:

Glass of Station	Date of Expiration
Relay Broadcast:	
(a) 1,622 to 2,830 kc.....	October 1
(b) 31,100 to 40,600 kc.....	November 1
International Broadcast.....	December 1
Visual Broadcast:	
(a) Television.....	February 1
(b) Facsimile.....	March 1
High Frequency Broadcast.....	April 1
Experimental Broadcast.....	May 1

(b) Each licensee shall submit the application for renewal of license at least 60 days prior to the expiration date (Rule 103.15)

(c) A supplemental report shall be submitted with each application for renewal of license of a station operating on frequencies allocated on an experimental basis in accordance with the regulations governing each class of station.

983. (a) No frequency allocated on an experimental basis to broadcast stations listed in Rule 980 will be assigned exclusively to any licensee. In case interference will be caused by simultaneous operation, licensees shall endeavor to arrange satisfactory time division. If such agreement cannot be reached, the Commission will determine and specify the time division.

(b) The Commission may from time to time require the licensee of a station assigned frequencies on an experimental basis to conduct experiments that are deemed desirable and reasonable for the development of the service.

(c) The program of research and experimentation as offered by an applicant in compliance with the requirements for obtaining a license on the experimental frequencies shall be adhered to in the main, unless the licensee is authorized to do otherwise by the Commission.

(d) A licensee of a station assigned a frequency or frequencies on an experimental basis is not required to adhere to a regular schedule of operation but shall actively conduct a program of research and experimentation or transmission of programs, provided, however, licensees of experimental broadcast stations which are licensed to conduct special intermittent experiments, such as to develop and test commercial broadcast equipment, are required to operate only when there is a need therefor.

(e) A supplementary statement shall be filed with and made a part of each application for construction permit for a broadcast station which requests any frequency above 30,000 kilocycles, confirming the applicant's understanding:

1. That all operation upon these frequencies is on an experimental basis.
2. That these frequencies may not be the best suited to the particular service assigned.
3. That they may not be allocated eventually for such service.

984. (a) The license of each class of broadcast station listed in Rule 980 shall maintain adequate records of the operation, including:

1. Hours of operation.
2. Program transmitted.
3. Frequency check.
4. Pertinent remarks concerning transmission.
5. Research and experimentation conducted.
6. And any additional information specified in the regulations governing each class of station or for completing the supplemental report as required.

(b) The above information shall be made available upon request by authorized Commission representatives.

985. The licensee of each class of broadcast station listed in Rule 980 may make changes in the equipment that are deemed desirable or necessary, provided:

1. That the operating frequency is not permitted to deviate more than the allowed tolerance.
2. That the fidelity of transmission is not impaired.
3. And that the power output complies with the regulations governing the same.

986. All classes of broadcast licenses authorizes A3, A4, and/or special emission. In case A1, or A2 emission, or both, is necessary or helpful in carrying on any phases of experimentation, application setting out fully the needs should be made to, and authority therefor received from, the Commission.

987. In case all the general rules and regulations and the specific rules governing each class of broadcast station do not cover all phases of operation or experimentation, with respect to external effects, the Commission may make sup-

plemental or additional orders in each case as deemed necessary for operation in the public interest, convenience, and/or necessity.

RELAY BROADCAST STATIONS

1000. The term "relay broadcast station" means a station licensed to transmit over short distances where wire facilities are not available, programs or orders concerning such programs for broadcast by one or more regular broadcast stations in the band 550 to 1,600 kilocycles.

1001. (a) A license for a relay broadcast station will be issued only to the licensee of a regular broadcast station; provided, however, in cases where it is impractical, impossible, or prohibited by laws or regulations for the licensee of a regular broadcast station to install, operate, or maintain the necessary equipment under its legal control, the Commission may grant special temporary authority for each event to other persons to operate as a relay broadcast station equipment already licensed for another service, or equipment which may be installed under Section 319 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934 without a construction permit.

(b) The licensee of a relay broadcast station is authorized to transmit commercial or sustaining programs and orders concerning such programs to its regular broadcast station and other broadcast stations transmitting the same program simultaneously, but is not authorized to transmit programs to be broadcast solely by other regular broadcast stations.

(c) Each application for temporary authority to operate a relay broadcast station from a person other than a licensee of a regular broadcast station shall be accompanied by an application for authority to broadcast the program from the licensee of the regular broadcast station proposing the broadcast.

(d) An application for special temporary authority to operate another class of station as a relay broadcast station shall specify a group of frequencies allocated in Rule 1003; provided, however, in case of events of national interest and importance which cannot be transmitted successfully to the nearest available wire facilities on these frequencies, other frequencies under the jurisdiction of the Commission may be requested, if it is shown that the operation thereon will not cause interference to established stations; and, provided further, that in no case will the Commission authorize the use of the international broadcast frequencies for this purpose.

(e) An application for special temporary authority to operate on frequencies not allocated by Rule 1003 or to operate another class of station as a relay broadcast station must be received by the Commission not less than ten days prior to the actual event to be broadcast, and shall contain complete information concerning the frequencies requested, the license of the station to be used, and the information specified in Rule 1002 (b), (1) (2) (3) (4). In case of emergencies, which shall be fully explained in the application, the Commission may waive the ten-day requirement specified herein.

1002. (a) The license of a relay broadcast station does not authorize operation except as provided in subsections (b), (c), and (d) of this Rule.

(b) An application which may be submitted either by letter or telegram, for authority to operate temporarily a relay broadcast station for each event or series of associated events to be broadcast, must be received at least two days before the first proposed operation, and shall include:

1. A statement as to the period of use desired.
2. Identification and succinct description of the event proposed to be broadcast.
3. A statement concerning the availability of wire facilities.
4. Location of the program transmitter and receiver.

(c) Relay broadcast stations licensed on the experimental frequencies allocated in Rule 1003 (c) may be operated at any time for experimental purposes without notice to the

Commission if no interference results to established stations and the program transmitted is not rebroadcast.

(d) In case of events occurring about which the licensee had no means of obtaining information two days in advance, such as earthquakes, aeroplane accidents, fires, etc., the application to and authority from the Commission as required in subsection (b) of this rule will be waived, provided the Commission is advised by telegram sent before the broadcast as to the details of the events and the expected duration of the broadcast.

1003. (a) The following groups of frequencies are allocated for assignment to relay broadcast stations:

Group A (kilocycles)	Group B (kilocycles)	Group C (kilocycles)
1,632	1,606	1,646
2,058	2,022	2,030
2,150	2,103	2,180
2,790	2,758	2,830

(b) One group including four frequencies will be assigned each station. The first application from any metropolitan area shall specify group A; the second group B, and the third group C, the fourth group A again, etc. Outstanding assignments not following this order will not be changed unless a need therefor develops. Additional applications shall specify the next unassigned group in sequence or any other group if it appears interference will be avoided thereby.

(c) The following groups of frequencies are allocated for relay broadcast stations on an experimental basis and may be changed without prior notice or hearing (experimental frequencies):

Group D (kilocycles)	Group E
31,100	Any four frequencies above 86,000
34,600	kilocycles except in band 400,000
37,600	to 401,000 kilocycles.
40,600	

(d) All four frequencies in Group D will be assigned each station. Applicants may request any four specific frequencies under Group E which appear most suitable for the experimental work to be conducted. The licensee of a station on Group D or E shall carry on research and experimentation for the advancement of relay broadcast art and development of these very high frequencies for relay broadcast services.

(e) Application for authority to construct a station for operation on the experimental frequencies shall include a statement concerning the research and experiments to be conducted. The research and experiments shall indicate reasonable promise of substantial contribution to the development of the program relay services.

(f) A license authorizes operation on only one of the four assigned frequencies at any one time. In case it is desired to transmit programs and spoken orders concerning such programs simultaneously, two licenses are required though each will specify the same group of frequencies.

1004. In case two or more stations are licensed for the same group of frequencies in the same area and have been authorized to operate under Rule 1002 (b), the licensees shall endeavor to select frequencies to avoid interference. If a mutual agreement to this effect cannot be reached, the Commission shall be notified and it will specify the frequencies on which each station is to be operated.

1005. A relay broadcast station shall be operated with a power output not in excess of that necessary to transmit the program and orders satisfactorily to the receivers, and in no event greater than the licensed power.

1006. The licensee of a relay broadcast station assigned the experimental frequencies under Rule 1003 (c) shall submit a supplemental report with and made a part of each application for renewal of license as follows:

1. Number of hours operated for experimental purposes.
2. Developments in the relay broadcast service.
3. Propagation characteristics of the frequencies assigned with regard to relay broadcast service.
4. All developments or major changes in equipment.
5. Any other pertinent developments.

INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST STATIONS

1010. The term "international broadcast station" means a station licensed for the transmission of broadcast programs for international public reception. Frequencies for these stations are allocated from bands assigned (between 6,000 and 26,600 kilocycles) for broadcasting by Article 7, General Radio Regulations, annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, Madrid, 1932.

1011. A license for an international broadcast station will be issued only after a satisfactory showing has been made in regard to the following, among others:

1. That the applicant has a program of research and experimentation which indicates reasonable promise of substantial contribution to the development of the international broadcast service.

2. That the station will render an international broadcast service.

3. That the program production and experimentation will be conducted by qualified persons.

4. That the applicant is legally and financially qualified and possesses adequate technical facilities to carry forward the program.

5. That the public interest, convenience, and necessity will be served through the operation of the proposed station.

1012. (a) Licensees of international broadcast stations shall not broadcast programs for which they receive directly or indirectly any form of compensation but may transmit the programs of regular broadcast stations, including commercial programs, if the call letters when identifying both stations are given on their respective assigned frequencies only and the statement is made over the international broadcast station that the regular program of a broadcast station (identify by call letters) is being broadcast. In case of the rebroadcast of the program of any broadcast station, Rule 177 applies.

(b) No additional charge, direct or indirect, shall be made by the broadcast licensee for simultaneous transmissions by the international broadcast station and commercial accounts shall not be solicited by licensees of broadcast stations or by others upon representation that the program will also be transmitted by the international broadcast station.

(c) Programs of regular broadcast stations shall be transmitted only when they are of special international service or when programs for international service are not available.

(d) Station identification and program announcements shall be made with international significance suited for the foreign nation or nations for which the service is intended or in which the reception is believed to be best on account of the frequency, season, and hour of operation.

1013. (a) The following groups of frequencies are allocated for assignment to international broadcast stations on an experimental basis:

Group A (kilocycles)	Group B (kilocycles)	Group C (kilocycles)	Group D (kilocycles)
6,020	9,510	11,710	15,110
6,040	9,530	11,750	15,150
6,060	9,570	11,770	15,170
6,080	9,590	11,790	15,190
6,100		11,810	15,210
6,140		11,830	15,230

11,850
11,870
11,890

Group E (kilocycles)	Group F (kilocycles)	Group G (kilocycles)	Group H (kilocycles)
15,250	17,760	21,460	25,625
15,270	17,780	21,480	25,650
15,290	17,800	21,250	25,675
15,310		21,540	25,725
15,330			25,750
			25,800
			25,825
			25,850
			25,875

(b) A separate license and call letters will be issued for each frequency except where frequencies in two or more

groups are required to maintain a particular international broadcast service to certain foreign country or countries, one frequency from each of the groups required will be authorized by one license and call letters. In such cases these frequencies shall be used consecutively during a day as required, and they shall not be used simultaneously either on the same transmitter or different transmitters.

(c) Not more than one frequency in any such group in subsection (a) of this rule will be assigned to a licensee unless it is satisfactorily shown that different foreign countries will be served by means of directional antennas.

(d) An applicant shall select the frequency which it is believed is best suited to the experiments to be conducted, for reception in the foreign country for which the service is intended, and for a minimum of interference to other international broadcast stations.

(e) Applicants shall file a separate application for each frequency or frequencies requested in different groups as provided in subsection (b) of this rule.

1014. (a) No international broadcast station will be licensed for a power output rating less than 5 kilowatts.

(b) While conducting apparatus experiments and in case adequate signal is delivered in the foreign country being served, the operating power output may be less than 5 kilowatts.

1015. A supplemental report shall be filed with and made a part of each application for renewal of license and shall include statements of the following:

1. The number of hours operated on each frequency.
2. A list of programs transmitted of special international interest.
3. Outline of reports of reception and interference and conclusions with regard to propagation characteristics of the frequency assigned.
4. Research and experiments being carried on to improve transmission and to develop international broadcast and the frequencies assigned.
5. All developments or major changes in equipment.
6. Any other pertinent developments.

VISUAL BROADCAST STATIONS

Television and Facsimile Broadcast Stations

1030. The term "visual broadcast station" means a station carrying on the broadcasting of images for general public reception. There are two classes of visual broadcast stations, namely: television broadcast stations and facsimile broadcast stations.

1031. The term "television broadcast station" means a station licensed for the transmission of transient visual images of moving or fixed objects for simultaneous reception and reproduction by the general public. The transmission of the synchronized sound (aural broadcast) is considered an essential phase of television broadcasting and one license will be issued for both visual and aural broadcast as hereinafter set out.

1032. The term "facsimile broadcast station" means a station licensed to transmit images of still objects for record reception by the general public.

1033. Licenses for visual broadcast stations will be issued only after a satisfactory showing has been made in regard to the following, among others:

1. That the applicant has a program of research and experimentation which indicates reasonable promise of substantial contribution to the development of the visual broadcast art.

2. That the program of research and experimentation will be conducted by qualified engineers.

3. That the applicant is legally and financially qualified and possesses adequate technical facilities to carry forward the program.

4. That the public interest, convenience, and/or necessity will be served through the operation of the proposed station.

1034. (a) Licensees of visual broadcast stations shall not transmit programs either aural, visual, or record, for which they receive, directly or indirectly, any form of compensation.

(b) In the case of experimental televising of the production of a commercial broadcast program, all commercial announcements not a part of the entertainment continuity shall be eliminated from the television broadcast except the mere statement of the name of the sponsor or product or the televising of the trade mark, symbol, slogan, or product of the sponsor: *Provided*, However, when the program transmission is incidental to the experiments being conducted and not featured and subject to interruptions as the experiments may require, the commercial announcements may be broadcast aurally.

(c) No additional charge, direct or indirect, shall be made by the licensee of a regular broadcast station for simultaneous transmission by a television broadcast station and commercial accounts shall not be solicited by licensees of regular broadcast stations or by others upon the representation that the program will also be transmitted by a television broadcast station.

(d) The synchronized sound (aural) program of a television broadcast station may be broadcast by a regular broadcast station, provided:

1. That no announcements or references shall be made over the regular broadcast station regarding the operation of the television broadcast station, except the mere statement that the program being transmitted is the synchronized sound program of a television broadcast station (identify by call letters).

2. That the call letters when identifying the television broadcast station and the broadcast station shall be given on their respective assigned frequencies only.

1035. (a) The following groups of frequencies are allocated by bands for television broadcast stations on an experimental basis and may be changed without prior notice or hearing:

Group A (kilocycles)	Group B (kilocycles)	Group C
42,000 to 56,000	60,000 to 86,000	Any two adjacent frequencies above 110,000 kilocycles except in the band 400,000 to 401,000 kilocycles.

(b) A license for a television broadcast station will authorize the use of two adjacent frequencies in any one group. The lower carrier frequency shall be for visual broadcast and the higher carrier frequency for the aural broadcast.

(c) A licensee will be granted only one station in each frequency group for operation in the same service area.

(d) An application may be made for two adjacent frequencies (one for the visual and the other for the aural carrier) in any frequency group. However, if it is desired to operate in more than one frequency group, it will be necessary to make separate applications, one for each.

(e) Applicants shall specify the band width required for the proposed transmission.

(f) Carrier frequencies shall be so selected that no emission from any cause will result outside the bands specified in subsection (a) of this rule.

(g) An applicant shall select the frequency which is believed suited for the experiments to be conducted and will cause the least or no interference to established stations.

1036. (a) No frequencies are specifically allocated for facsimile broadcast stations but an applicant may request any frequency specified in Rule 1073 which will cause the least or no interference to established stations.

(b) Each application shall specify the frequency or frequencies desired and the maximum modulating frequencies proposed to be employed.

(c) The operating frequency of a facsimile broadcast station shall be maintained in accordance with the frequency assignments as shown by Rule 980 provided, however, where a more strict adherence to the assigned frequency is necessary to prevent interference, the Commission will specify the tolerance.

(d) A facsimile broadcast station authorized to operate on frequencies regularly allocated to other stations or services shall be required to abide by all rules governing the stations

regularly operating thereon, which are applicable to facsimile broadcast stations and are not in conflict with Rules 980 to 986, inclusive, and Rules 1030 to 1039, inclusive, excluding Rule 1035.

1037. The power output rating of a visual broadcast station shall not be in excess of that necessary to carry forward the program of research. The operating power may be maintained at the maximum rating or less, as the conditions of operation may require.

1038. A supplemental report shall be filed with and made a part of each application for renewal of license and shall include statements of the following:

1. Number of hours operated for transmission of visual programs.
2. Comprehensive report of research, and research and experimentation conducted.
3. Conclusions and program for further developments of the visual broadcast service.
4. All developments and major changes in equipment.
5. Any other pertinent developments.

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCAST STATIONS

1050. The term "high frequency broadcast station" means a station licensed on the very high frequencies for transmission of aural programs for general public reception. The frequencies for these stations are above 25,000 kilocycles and are allocated for this service on an experimental basis subject to change without notice or hearing.

1051. A license for a high frequency broadcast station will be issued only after a satisfactory showing has been made in regard to the following among others:

1. That the applicant has a program of research and experimentation which indicates reasonable promise of substantial contribution to the development of very high frequency broadcasting.
2. That data will be taken on the ground wave propagation characteristics of these frequencies; on the shadows cast by buildings, hills, large bridges, etc.; on the noise level in different parts of the city; on the field intensity necessary to render good broadcast service; and on other allied phases of broadcast coverage.
3. That the research and experimentation will be conducted by qualified engineers.
4. That the applicant is legally and financially qualified and possesses adequate technical facilities to carry forward the program.
5. That the public interest, convenience, and necessity will be served through the operation of the proposed station.

1052. (a) Licensees of high frequency broadcast stations shall not broadcast programs for which they receive directly or indirectly any form of compensation but may transmit the program of regular broadcast stations, including commercial programs, if the call letters when identifying the stations are given on their respective assigned frequencies only and the statement is made on the high frequency broadcast station that the program of a regular broadcast station (identify by call letters) is being broadcast. (In case of the rebroadcast of the program of a broadcast station, see Rule 1077.)

(b) No additional charge, direct or indirect, shall be made by the broadcast licensees for simultaneous transmissions by the high frequency broadcast station nor shall commercial accounts be solicited by licensees of regular broadcast stations or others upon representation that the program will also be transmitted by a high frequency broadcast station.

1053. (a) The following groups of frequencies are allocated for high frequency broadcast stations on an experimental basis and may be changed without prior notice or hearing:

Group A (Kilocycles)	Group B (Kilocycles)	Group C (Kilocycles)
25,850	26,400	31,600
26,050	26,450	35,600
26,100	26,500	36,600
26,150	26,550	41,000

Group D (Kilocycles)	Group E
40,300	Any four frequen-
41,200	cies above 86,000
41,600	kilocycles except
41,800	in the band
	400,000 to 401,000
	kilocycles.

(b) Frequencies in groups A and B will be assigned exclusively for amplitude modulation with a band width for high fidelity transmission (30 kilocycles maximum). Frequencies in groups C and E will be assigned for either amplitude modulation with the above band width or frequency modulation with a total band width not greater than 200 kilocycles. Frequencies in group D will be assigned exclusively for frequency modulation with a band width of not greater than 200 kilocycles.

(c) In groups A, B, and D only one frequency from each group will be assigned a licensee for operation in the same service area. A separate license and call letters will be assigned for each frequency. In group C all four frequencies and in group D any four frequencies will be authorized by each license. A license authorizes operation on only one of the four assigned frequencies at any one time.

(d) An applicant shall file separate application for each frequency requested in groups A, B, or D. Each application therefor shall specify all four frequencies in group C and any four frequencies in group E.

(e) An applicant shall select the frequency which it is believed is best suited for the experiments to be conducted and which will cause the least or no interference to established stations.

(f) A licensee operating on a frequency in groups A or B shall request reports concerning any reception outside the North American Continent during operation from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. local standard time. The request for reports shall be made at the time of station identification and at least every thirty minutes.

1054. (a) No high frequency broadcast station will be licensed for an output power rating greater than 1,000 watts unless the applicant can show that greater power is needed to carry on a special program of research.

(b) While conducting apparatus experiments and in case adequate signal for reliable service can be delivered with less power, the operating output may be reduced accordingly.

1055. Each high frequency broadcast station transmitter shall be equipped with automatic frequency control apparatus so designed and constructed that it is capable of maintaining the operating frequency within plus or minus 0.01% of the assigned frequency.

1056. A supplemental report shall be filed with each and made a part of the application for renewal of license and shall include statements of the following, among others:

1. The number of hours operated.
2. Data taken in compliance with Rule 1051 (2).
3. Outline of reports of reception and interference and conclusions with regard to propagation characteristics of the frequency assigned.
4. Research and experiments being carried on to improve transmission and to develop broadcasting on the very high frequencies.
5. All developments or major changes in equipment.
6. Any other pertinent developments.
7. Comprehensive summary of all reports received. See Rule 1053 (f).

EXPERIMENTAL BROADCAST STATIONS

1070. The term "experimental broadcast station" means a station licensed to carry on development and research for the advancement of broadcast services along lines other than those prescribed by other broadcast rules.

1071. (a) Licenses for experimental broadcast stations will be issued only after a satisfactory showing has been made in regard to the following, among others:

1. That the applicant has a program of research and development which cannot be successfully carried on under any of the classes of broadcast stations already allocated.

2. That the program of research has reasonable promise of substantial contribution to the development of broadcasting.

3. That the program of research and experimentation will be conducted by qualified persons.

4. That the applicant is legally and financially qualified and possesses adequate technical facilities to carry forward the program.

5. That the public interest, convenience, and necessity will be served through the operation of the proposed station.

(b) A separate experimental broadcast station license will be issued for each development proposed to be carried forward. When it is desired to carry on several independent developments, it will be necessary to make a satisfactory showing and obtain a license for each.

1072. (a) A licensee of experimental broadcast stations shall broadcast programs only when they are necessary to the experiments being conducted. No regular program service shall be broadcast unless specifically authorized by the license.

(b) A licensee of experimental broadcast stations shall not broadcast programs for which it receives, directly or indirectly, any form of compensation but may transmit the programs of regular broadcast stations, including commercial programs, if the call letters when identifying the stations are given on their respective assigned frequencies only and a statement is made on the experimental broadcast station that the program of a regular broadcast station (identify by call letters) is being broadcast in connection with the experimental work. (In case of the rebroadcast of the program of a broadcast station see Rule 177.)

1073. (a) The following frequencies are allocated for assignment to general experimental stations in services other than broadcast and for experimental broadcast stations.

2,396	1,614	23,100
		25,700
2,400	2,398	26,000
3,490		27,100
		30,100
3,495	3,492.5	31,100
4,795		31,600
		33,100
4,800	4,797.5	34,600
6,420		35,600
		37,100
6,430	6,425	37,600
8,650		38,600
		40,100
8,660	8,655	40,600
12,855		41,000
		86,000 to 400,000
12,870	12,862.5	401,000 and above.
17,300		
	17,310	
17,320		

(b) A license will be issued for more than one of these frequencies upon a satisfactory showing that there is need therefor.

(c) The frequencies suited to the purpose and in which there appears to be the least or no interference to established stations shall be selected.

(d) In cases of important experimentation which cannot be conducted successfully on the frequencies allocated in subsection (a) of this Rule, the Commission may authorize experimental broadcast stations to operate on any frequency allocated for broadcast stations or any frequencies allocated for other services under the jurisdiction of the Commission upon satisfactory showing that such frequencies can be used without causing interference to established services.

1074. (a) The operating frequency of an experimental broadcast station shall be maintained in accordance with the frequency tolerance as shown by Rule 980, provided, however, where a more strict adherence to the assigned frequency is necessary to prevent interference, the Commission will specify the tolerance.

(b) The power output rating of an experimental broadcast station will not be in excess of that necessary to carry on the program of research. The operating power may be

maintained at the maximum rating or less, as the conditions of operation may require.

1075. A supplemental report shall be filed with and made a part of each application for renewal of license and shall include statements of the following, among others:

1. The number of hours operated.
2. Comprehensive report on research and experiments conducted.
3. Conclusions and program for further development of the broadcast service.
4. All developments and major changes in equipment.
5. Any other pertinent developments.

1076. An experimental broadcast station authorized to operate on frequencies regularly allocated to other stations or services shall be required to abide by all rules governing the stations operating regularly thereon which are applicable to experimental broadcast stations and are not in conflict with Rules 980 to 986, inclusive, and Rules 1070 to 1075, inclusive.

SPECIAL BROADCAST STATIONS

970. (a) The following frequencies are allocated for assignment to special broadcast stations on an experimental basis: 1,530, 1,550, and 1,570 kilocycles. Two or more stations may be licensed for simultaneous operation on each frequency.

(b) Licenses for special broadcast stations will be issued only after a satisfactory showing has been made in regard to the following, among others:

1. That the applicant has a program of research and experimentation which indicates reasonable promise of substantial contribution to the development and practical application of high fidelity broadcasting, and will be in addition to and advancement of the work done by regular broadcast stations.
2. That the program of research and experimentation includes a thorough study of advanced antenna design, field intensity surveys, and plans for a comprehensive analysis of the response of listeners.
3. That the transmitter and all studios will be equipped so as to be capable of high fidelity transmission.
4. That the operation and experimentation will be under the direct supervision of a qualified engineer with an adequate staff of engineers qualified to carry on the program of research and experimentation.
5. That the programs transmitted, either sponsored or sustaining, will not interfere with the proper prosecution of the program of research and experimentation.
6. That the applicant is legally and financially qualified and possesses adequate technical facilities to carry forward the program of research and experimentation.
7. That the program of research and experimentation will be reasonably independent of the income derived from sponsored programs.
8. That the public interest, convenience, and necessity will be served through the operation of the proposed station.

(c) The Commission may require from time to time a licensee of a special broadcast station to conduct experiments that are deemed desirable and reasonable for the development of the service.

(d) The program of research and experimentation as offered in compliance with the requirements of obtaining a license for a special broadcast station, shall be adhered to in the main unless the licensee is authorized to do otherwise by the Commission.

(e) The authorized power of a special broadcast station will not exceed 1 kilowatt. However, the licensee may operate at less than the authorized power where such operation facilitates experimentation.

(f) The licensee of a special broadcast station is not required to adhere to a regular schedule, but shall actively conduct a program of research and experimentation or transmission of programs.

(g) A supplemental report shall be filed with and made a part of each application for a renewal of license of a special broadcast station and shall include statements of the following in the order designated:

1. Comprehensive summary of all research and experimentation conducted.
2. Conclusions and outline of proposed program for further research and development.
3. Number of hours operated, including percentage of sponsored programs.
4. Fidelity characteristics of the equipment, including the transmitter, studio equipment and the telephone lines over which the programs are regularly carried from the studio to the transmitter and the methods used to determine such characteristics.

(h) All rules applying to regular broadcast stations shall apply equally to special broadcast stations, except where in conflict with any term of this rule.

RULE 177

[Effective July 1, 1936]

177. (a) The licensee of a regular broadcast station may, without authority of the Commission, rebroadcast a program of another United States regular broadcast station upon notice to the Commission and upon the express authority of the licensee of the station originating the program.

(b) No licensee of any other class of broadcast station (international, visual, high frequency, experimental, or special) shall rebroadcast the program of any United States radio station without written authority first having been obtained from the Commission.

(c) No licensee of a regular broadcast station shall rebroadcast the program of any other class of United States radio station without written authority having first been obtained from the Commission.

(d) No licensee of any class of broadcast station shall rebroadcast the program of any foreign radio station without written authority having first been obtained from the Commission. In case a program is transmitted entirely by telephone facilities in which a section of such transmission is by radio, the broadcast of this program is not considered a rebroadcast.

(e) An application for authority to rebroadcast the program of any radio station shall be accompanied by the written consent of the station originating the program.

(f) In case of a rebroadcast where the program is transmitted by several broadcast stations, such as a chain program, the person legally responsible for distributing the program or the chain facility may obtain the authorization for the entire rebroadcast.

(g) Authority will not be granted to rebroadcast in the United States the programs of an international broadcast station located within the limits of the North American Continent, except upon a satisfactory showing that no wire or other facilities exist for transmitting the program to the area served by the station proposing the rebroadcast.

(h) A licensee of an international broadcast station may authorize the rebroadcast of its programs by any station outside the limits of the North American Continent without permission from the Commission, provided, however, that the station rebroadcasting the programs cannot be received consistently in the United States.

177.1. No person shall be permitted to locate, use, or maintain a radio broadcast studio or other place or apparatus from which or whereby sound waves are converted into electrical energy, or mechanical or physical reproduction of sound waves produced, and caused to be transmitted or delivered to a radio station in a foreign country for the purpose of being broadcast from any radio station there having a power output of sufficient intensity and/or being so located geographically that its emissions may be received consistently in the United States, without first obtaining a permit from the Commission upon proper application therefor.

JOHN B. REXHOLES,
Acting Secretary.

[Rule 241 (a)]

LICENSE FOR FIXED PUBLIC PRESS SERVICE

The Telegraph Division adopted the following rule, effective May 19, 1936:

241(a) Upon application being made, the Commission may grant a license or modification of license for fixed public press service to authorize secondary use of the assigned frequency, or frequencies, for transmission of multiple address messages simultaneously to two or more fixed points, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 232. The points to which such transmission is authorized need not be named either generally or specifically in the license, provided the applicant makes satisfactory showing that (a) the public interest, convenience, or necessity will be served thereby, and (b) such transmission will not interfere with the fixed public press service to the primary fixed point or points of communications designated in the license. After such application is made and granted, specific authorization for transmission to each new point shall be contingent upon the licensee's immediate notification to the Commission of the first transmission to said point and the location of the station or stations from which such transmission is made, and shall continue to the expiration date of the said station license or licenses unless within thirty days the licensee is otherwise notified by the Commission.

JOHN B. REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 810—Filed, June 4, 1936; 9:32 a. m.]

[Telegraph Division Order No. 18]

EMERGENCY SERVICE

The Telegraph Division adopted the following order, May 19, 1936:

The Telegraph Division having under consideration the needs of the Emergency Service has determined that in order to prevent interference between stations and carry out the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, the following revision in part of the existing Rules and Regulations for said service is necessary:

It is therefore ordered, That Rules 326 to 338, inclusive, and Rule 348 be and the same are hereby stricken out and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

EMERGENCY SERVICE

325. The term "emergency service" means a radio-communication service carried on for emergency purposes.

326a. The term "municipal police station" means a station used by a municipal or county police department for emergency radiotelephone service with mobile police units.

326b. The term "state police station" means a station used by a state police department primarily for emergency radiotelephone service with mobile police units.

327a. The term "interzone police station" means a station used by a police department for radiotelegraph communication (a) with similarly licensed stations in adjacent zones¹ or with the nearest interzone police station, in case there is no similarly licensed station in the adjacent zone, (b) with stations within the zone, and (c) with mobile police units equipped for radiotelegraph reception.

327b. The term "zone police station" means a station used by police departments for radiotelegraph communication (a) with stations within the zone, (b) with mobile police units equipped for radiotelegraph reception, and (c) with stations in adjacent zones, provided, in each case, express permission of the interzone stations in control of communications is obtained in accordance with the operating procedure prescribed by the Commission.

328a. Authorizations for police radio stations will be issued only to instrumentalities of Government.

¹ In general zone boundaries coincide with state boundaries. However, the Commission may require two or more states to be included in a zone or divide a state into two or more zones, depending upon geographic and economic conditions.

328b. In general only the licensees of state and municipal police stations may be granted authorizations to operate zone or interzone police stations.

328c. Authorizations for interzone police stations will not be issued for more than one station within a zone.

328d. Authorizations for zone and interzone police stations may be granted specifying equipment authorized for use by municipal or state police stations provided that the radiotelegraph use of such equipment is on a secondary basis, and that the equipment is so designed that the frequency can be changed without delay.

329. The maximum power to be assigned for the use of municipal police stations will be based on the latest official population figures of the Department of Commerce for the area to be served in accordance with the following table:

	Power (watts)
Under 100,000	50
100,000 to 200,000	100
200,000 to 300,000	150
300,000 to 400,000	200
400,000 to 500,000	250
500,000 to 600,000	300
600,000 to 700,000	400
Over 700,000	500

330a. In the event that the amount of power allocated above is insufficient to afford reliable coverage over the desired service area, the Commission may authorize the use of additional stations of the same or less power, or, upon proper showing being made, may authorize such additional power as may be necessary, but not to exceed 500 watts.

330b. The maximum power to be assigned for the use of interzone and zone police stations shall be 500 watts.

330c. The maximum power to be assigned for the use of state police stations shall be 5,000 watts during the period from sunrise to sunset and 1,000 watts from sunset to sunrise.

331. An application for an authorization for a municipal police station to serve two or more municipalities shall be supported by sworn copies of agreements made between the proposed licensee and the contiguous municipalities. Such agreements shall show that the applicant is required to furnish emergency police radio service to the contiguous municipalities and that the contiguous municipalities agree to accept such service and not to request individual authority to operate municipal police radio transmitting stations.

332. The transmitters of municipal and state police stations shall be modulated not less than 85 percent nor more than 100 percent on peaks.

333. The frequencies allocated to all classes of police stations are assigned for use within specified geographical boundaries. All licensees within those boundaries shall cooperate in the use of the assigned frequency.

334. The following frequencies are allocated for use by state and municipal police stations:

* 1,610	1,658	* 1,706	* 2,342	* 2,390	2,450
* 1,626	1,666	1,712	* 2,350	* 2,406	2,458
* 1,634	1,674	* 2,310	* 2,358	2,414	2,466
* 1,642	1,682	* 2,318	* 2,366	2,422	2,474
	* 1,690	* 2,326	* 2,374	2,430	2,482
	* 1,698	* 2,334	2,382	2,442	2,490

* Available on condition that no interference is caused to Canadian stations.

335. The frequency 190 kilocycles is allocated for use by state police stations for radiotelegraph communication.

336. The frequencies allocated for point-to-point radiotelegraph communication by zone and interzone police stations are: For interzone communication (Available to interzone stations and zone police stations designated as alternate interzone stations):

2,808 working*	5,135 day only working
2,812 working	5,140 day only* working
2,804 calling*	5,195 day only* calling

* These frequencies are available on a secondary basis for zone communication by zone stations separated from other zone stations by a distance greater than the communication range of the frequencies regularly assigned for zone communication. The term "day" as used herein means that period of time between two hours after local sunrise and two hours before local sunset.

For zone communication (Available to interzone and zone police station):

2,040 working
2,044 working
2,036 calling

Calling frequencies herein allocated may be used for the transmission of operating signals and a single short radiotelegram provided no interference is caused to call signals.

337a. State and municipal police stations, although licensed primarily for communication with mobile police units, may transmit emergency messages to either mobile units such as fire department vehicles, private ambulances and repair units of public utilities, in those cases which require cooperation or coordination with police activities. In addition, such stations may communicate among themselves provided (1) that no interference is caused to the mobile service, and (2) that communication is limited to places between which, by reason of their close proximity, the use of police radiotelegraph stations is impracticable. State and municipal police stations shall not engage in point-to-point radiocommunication beyond the good service range of the transmitting station or transmit or handle communications requiring radiotelephone relay; provided, however, that pending the installation and licensing of the equipment authorized by Rule 328d, but in no event after January 1, 1938, such stations may operate as zone police stations using type A3 emission on their regularly assigned frequencies subject to the condition that no interference is caused to the mobile service. Point-to-point communication between stations in the same local telephone exchange area is likewise prohibited unless the messages to be transmitted are of immediate importance to mobile units.

337b. Zone and interzone police stations shall be operated only for the transmission of dispatches of an emergency nature relating to police business between police agencies, using the operating procedure prescribed by the Commission.

338. Police stations licensed for emergency service may be used for the transmission of test messages not to exceed two minutes in each half-hour period. Before making any test transmission, the licensee shall make certain that no interference will result to reception in other locations.

348. Each licensee shall maintain adequate records of the operation of the station, including:

- a. Hours of operation.
- b. Nature and time of each transmission.
- c. Name of operator on duty at the transmitter.

In addition, the records of zone and interzone police stations shall be maintained in accordance with the operating procedure prescribed by the Commission.

It is further ordered, That said rules shall be effective at 3:00 a. m., e. s. t., July 1, 1936.

By the Commission.

JOHN B. REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 811—Filed, June 4, 1936; 9:32 a. m.]

[Telegraph Division Order No. 19]

HEARINGS ON ORDER NO. 18

At a session of the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 19th Day of May 1936.

The Division having by its Order No. 18 adopted certain amendments to the existing regulations for the Emergency Service,

It is ordered That any person or corporation whose interests may be adversely affected by said amendments shall, prior to July 1, 1936, notify the Commission in writing of the nature of his or its interest and desire to be heard; and upon such notification and application shall be accorded a hearing in accordance with the requirements of law; otherwise all such persons or corporations shall be deemed to have consented to the said proposed changes.

By the Commission.

JOHN B. REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 812—Filed, June 4, 1936; 9:33 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

ORDER

At a Session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 5, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 29th day of May A. D. 1936.

[Docket No. BMC 2890]

APPLICATION OF THE ALL AMERICAN BUS LINES, INCORPORATED,
FOR AUTHORITY TO OPERATE AS A COMMON CARRIER

In the Matter of the Application of the All American Bus Lines, Incorporated, Successor in Interest of Ni Sun Lines, Ltd., a Corporation, and Nu Way Bus Lines, Incorporated, of 506 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (Form BMC 2) Authorizing Operation as a Common Carrier by Motor Vehicle in the Transportation of Persons, Light Express, Mail, and Newspapers, in Interstate Commerce Between New York, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., Via but not Limited to Somerville, N. J., Ebensburg, and New Castle, Pa., Poland, Lodi, Mansfield, and Delphos, Ohio, and Valparaiso, Ind., Over Specified Routes

It appearing, That the above-entitled matter is one which the Commission is authorized by the Motor Carrier Act, 1935, to refer to an examiner:

It is ordered, That the above-entitled matter be, and it is hereby, referred to Examiner K. J. McAuliffe for hearing and for the recommendation of an appropriate order thereon, to be accompanied by the reasons therefor;

It is further ordered, That this matter be set down for hearing before Examiner K. J. McAuliffe, on the 29th day of June 1936, at 9 o'clock a. m. (standard time), at the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.; *And it is further ordered*, That notice of this proceeding be duly given.

By the Commission, division 5.

[SEAL]

GEORGE B. MCGINTY, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 818—Filed, June 4, 1936; 10:36 a. m.]

ORDER

At a General Session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 1st day of June A. D. 1936.

[No. 27425]

OFFICIAL TERRITORY PICK-UP AND DELIVERY SERVICE

It appearing, That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Erie Railroad Company, the Boston and Maine Railroad, and various other rail carriers operating in official territory, now have in effect schedules which provide for pick-up and delivery service of freight moving on less-than-carload or any-quantity rates where the hauls are 260 miles and less, and at graded additional charges where the hauls are for greater distances;

It further appearing, That the Commission has by appropriate orders suspended the operation of certain schedules filed by carriers operating in official territory, under which such pick-up and delivery service would be accorded regardless of the length of haul, and providing further for an allowance to shippers who perform their own pick-up and delivery, and has instituted an investigation with respect thereto entitled Investigation and Suspension Docket No. 4191, *Pick-Up and Delivery in Official Territory*;

And it further appearing, That it is desirable in the public interest to have these matters in their entirety in so far as official territory is concerned, before the Commission for consideration;

It is ordered, That a proceeding of investigation and inquiry be, and it is hereby, instituted by the Commission on its own motion into and concerning the present schedules of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Erie Railroad Company, the Boston and Maine Railroad, and all other carriers operating in, or serving points on the border of official territory, which territory, for the purpose of this pro-

ceeding, shall be that as described in the next succeeding paragraph hereof, in so far as said schedules now provide for pick-up and delivery of interstate shipments of freight at points in official territory, provided, however, that such pick-up and delivery service, herein embraced, at the said border points shall be restricted to that performed in connection with shipments from or to points in official territory, for the purpose of determining whether the said provisions of such schedules and the rules and regulations in connection therewith are in any respect unlawful under the interstate commerce act, and to make such findings and order, or orders, as may be deemed proper in the premises;

It is further ordered, That all carriers by railroad and by water subject to the interstate commerce act now performing pick-up and delivery service in connection with interstate shipments as described in the next preceding paragraph hereof at points on and east of the following line, to wit, the west bank of Lake Michigan to Milwaukee, Wis., thence the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad to Madison, Wis., thence the line of the Chicago & North Western Railway to Dodgeville, Wis., thence the line of the Illinois Central Railroad to the Illinois State line, thence such State line to the Mississippi River, and thence the west bank of the Mississippi River to Cairo, Ill., and on and north of the following line, to wit, the south bank of the Ohio River to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence the main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway to Kenova, W. Va., thence the main line of the Norfolk & Western Railway to Roanoke, Va., and thence the main line of the Virginian Railway to Norfolk, Va., be, and they are hereby made respondents to this proceeding; that a copy of this order be served upon each respondent; and that notice of this proceeding be given to the public by depositing a copy of this order in the office of the secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C.,

And it is further ordered, That this proceeding be, and it is hereby, assigned for hearing at the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., on June 16, 1936, at 10 a. m., standard time, before Examiner Archer, in connection with the hearing in Investigation and Suspension Docket No. 4191.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

GEORGE B. MCGINTY, *Secretary*.

[F. R. Doc. 819—Filed, June 4, 1936; 10:36 a. m.]

Saturday, June 6, 1936

No. 61

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

KISATCHIE NATIONAL FOREST—LOUISIANA

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain forest lands within the State of Louisiana have been or may hereafter be acquired by the United States of America under the authority of sections 6 and 7 of the act of March 1, 1911, ch. 186, 36 Stat. 961, as amended (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 515, 516) and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to designate such lands as the Kisatchie National Forest:

NOW THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, ch. 561, 26 Stat. 1095, 1103, as amended (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 471) and by section 11 of the said act of March 1, 1911 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 521) do proclaim that there are hereby reserved and set apart as the Kisatchie National Forest (consisting of the Catahoula, Evangeline, Kisatchie, and Vernon divisions) all lands of the United States within the area shown on the diagrams hereto attached and made a part hereof, and that all lands therein which may hereafter be acquired by the United

States under authority of the said act of March 1, 1911, as amended, shall upon their acquisition be reserved and administered as a part of the Kisatchie National Forest.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 3rd day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and [SEAL] thirty-six and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

[No. 2173]

[F. R. Doc. 831—Filed, June 5, 1936; 11:15 a. m.]

EXECUTIVE ORDER

TRANSFERRING TO WAR DEPARTMENT POSSESSION AND CONTROL OF CERTAIN LAND AT ARMY SUPPLY BASE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

WHEREAS by Executive Order No. 3920, dated November 3, 1923, the possession and control of all that portion of the Charleston Quartermaster Intermediate Depot, Charleston, South Carolina, designated as Tracts Nos. 1 and 2 on the map on file in the office of the Quartermaster General, War Department, entitled "Charleston Port Terminal, Plan No. 6243-107, dated May 10, 1923" were transferred from the War Department to the United States Shipping Board; and

WHEREAS it is deemed necessary in order to permit the proper maintenance of and supervision over the adjoining Charleston Ordnance Depot that the possession and control of the hereinafter-described portion of the said Tract No. 2 be returned to the War Department:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 17 of the act of June 5, 1920, 41 Stat. 988, 994, the possession and control of the following-described tract of land, comprising a part of the said Tract No. 2, are hereby transferred to the War Department for such period of time as the land may, in the opinion of the President, be required for military purposes:

Beginning at an iron pipe marking the point of intersection of a line parallel to and 25 feet easterly of the center line of Cosgrove Avenue, produced northerly, with a line parallel to and 25 feet northerly of the center line of a 20 foot concrete road, said pipe also marking the northwesterly corner of tract No. 2.

Thence from said initial point, by metes and bounds,

N. 84°44'30" E., 825.50 ft. to a steel bolt;
S. 26°46'50" E., 60.88 ft. to a concrete monument;
S. 68°06' W., 333.12 ft. to a concrete monument;
S. 28°24'40" W., 69.23 ft. to a concrete monument;
S. 61°39'50" W., 558.80 ft. to a concrete monument;
N. 2°02' W., 429.97 ft. to the place of beginning.

The tract as described contains an area of 4.56 acres.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

June 3, 1936.

[No. 7381]

[F. R. Doc. 826—Filed, June 4, 1936; 3:26 p. m.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Internal Revenue.

[T. D. 4648]

AUTHORIZING COMPLETELY DENATURED ALCOHOL FORMULAE 11, 12, and 13

To District Supervisors and Others Concerned.

Pursuant to authority conferred by the Act of June 7, 1906, and Title III of the National Prohibition Act, the

¹ See pp. 545-548.

